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left 8-10. Of her eighteen offspring, thirteen have 7-10 formulas on both sides; two have 7-10 formulas on the right and 8-10 on the left, thus duplicating the parent; two have 6-10 formulas on the right and 7-10 on the left, in which cases the area on the right side which corresponds to the seventh supralabial on the left is divided into unequal sections, the upper being about three times greater. The remaining specimen has a 7-9 formula on the right side and a 6-10 on the left where again the area adjoining the sixth supralabial is unequally divided, and on the lower jaw the area covered by the first, second and third infralabials on the left side is equal to that covered by the first and second on the right side, thus on the right side one of the first three infralabials is eliminated.

Four other specimens taken at Bella Coola have labial formulas of 8-10 right, 8-11 left; 8-9 right, 7-9 left; 7-10 right, 7-9 left; and 8-10.

*Thamnophis ordinoides ordinoides*. A 31 inch specimen was taken at Atnarko, B. C., Aug. 27, 1921. This and several other specimens were observed within a few feet of water.—CLYDE L. PATCH, *Ottawa, Canada*.

### MILK SNAKE AND RED-BELLIED SNAKE

About six o'clock last evening, July 26, 1922, Robert Seeley, one of our camp boys, captured a small milk snake, *Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum* and brought it to me to examine. Some of the camp boys gathered around and while we were looking at the snake, it opened its mouth and began to eject something which we soon saw was another snake. It came out tail first which without doubt means that it was swallowed head first. This snake is known to our boys as the red-bellied brown snake, *Storeria occipitomaculata*. It was dead and judging from appearances had been in the milk snake's stomach several hours. The two snakes were

so nearly the same size that I measured them and found each to be exactly ten inches long. The milk snake was the thicker of the two.

For a small milk snake, this one was very vicious. All the time that I handled it, it kept trying to bite me but of course was not strong enough to break through the skin. Both the red-bellied and the milk snakes are very common in this section of the Catskill Mountains.—OLIVER P. MEDSGER, *Camp Wake Robin, N. Y.*

### LEAPING OF A HEMIRAMPHID.

Copeia for November 26, 1917, No. 51, page 104, contains a note by Mr. Nichols under the above caption describing the flying or leaping of a halfbeak which maintained its impetus by skulling with the tail at intervals as it touched the surface.

During a sojourn in the Philippines in 1907-08, devoted to the collection of fishes and other aquatic forms, if I remember correctly, the sight of these fishes skipping over the surface of the water was not uncommon. On one occasion, as the writer was collecting material from the sea-bottom, leaning over the stern of a small boat, one of the halfbeaks about 8 inches long, flying over the surface of the water, barely missed my face and struck the side of the boat with force sufficient to daze it so that it was readily captured with a landing net and its identity disclosed.—LEWIS RADCLIFFE, *U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.*